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FACTSHEET Citrus longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora chinensis*) Measures regarding buffer zone Boskoop

The Citrus longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora chinensis*) appears on the EU list of quarantine organisms. To prevent its introduction and spread, the European Commission announced stricter measures in 2008 (decision 2008/840/EC) following the detection of the species in various countries. In December 2009, exit holes and the larvae of the longhorned beetle were discovered in parks and gardens in Boskoop. The Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands (PD) immediately took measures: all deciduous trees within a range of 100 metres of the contamination site were removed and destroyed, while an intensive inspection within a range of 200 metres was also carried out.

The Netherlands has also reported this discovery to the European Commission, prompting the *Permanent Fytosanitair Comité* (PFC) in Brussels to discuss the situation in Boskoop. The European Commission announced it was satisfied with how the Plant Protection Service dealt with this incident. However, European legislation stipulates that a buffer zone with a range of 2 kilometres must be applied. The European Commission decided that the Netherlands must also apply this 2-kilometre buffer zone, and that all businesses within that zone must be subject to supervision of the Plant Protection Service for a period of 4 years.

Measures

As a result of this situation, the following set of measures apply for the Boskoop region with effect from Tuesday 26 January 2010:

1. All businesses within the buffer zone (within a 2-kilometre range), even if only a small part of the business is situated in that zone, are subject to a **trade ban**, which also applies to all of the businesses' parcels of land/locations outside the buffer zone;
2. The trade ban applies to each business until the business is completely inspected and is included in the **register of released businesses** (www.naktuinbouw.nl/artikel/portal-oost-aziatische-boktor-anoplophora-chinensis). This register is updated every day;
3. Businesses that cultivate or trade at least one of the 17 host plants listed in the European decision will have to undergo a complete inspection and be fully cleared in order to be able to be included in the register of released businesses. During the business inspections, all in-situ plant material will be inspected and destructive samples will be taken;

4. Businesses in the buffer zone that can prove they do not cultivate or trade any of the 17 host plants will not be inspected, but must be reported in order to be included in the register of released businesses. Naktuinbouw (Netherlands Inspection Service for Horticulture) will carry out random inspections of these businesses;
5. Businesses included in the register of released businesses can resume trading all products;
6. The 17 host plants listed in the European regulation, when originating from a business (partly) located in the buffer zone, may only be traded with a plant passport. This also applies if the batch in question originates from a parcel of land not located in the buffer zone.

EU host plant list

Acer spp., Aesculus hippocastanum, Alnus spp., Betula spp., Carpinus spp., Citrus spp., Corylus spp., Cotoneaster spp., Fagus spp., Lagerstroemia spp., Malus spp., Platanus spp., Populus spp., Prunus spp., Pyrus spp., Salix spp. en Ulmus spp.